

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claim 1** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaas (US 2003/0208360).

Regarding claim 1, Kaas discloses:

approaching an individual on behalf of an organization [...volunteers go door to door or to approach the individual; par. 0002 and abstract];

providing information to said individual regarding type, quantity and cost of paper [...providing information includes sample products (paper products, book); abstract and pars. 0001; 0003];

ordering said paper [...ordering the product such as paper products, books; abstract; pars. 0029; 0030 and figure 3];

paying for said paper [...orders and payment of products such as paper products and books; par. 0009, 0029];

providing said information to said organization [...providing information include catalogs and a complete description of the program; abstract; par. 0007];

receiving items (paper products or books) that are ordered; par. 0030 and figure 3 (step 36)); and

providing said paper to said individual [...providing products such as paper products and books; see pars. 0001; 0003].

Kaas fairly teaches claim 1 except for indicating where the item is order from, i.e. an item manufacturer such as a paper company. However, the concept of ordering an item from an item manufacturer and receiving the item is well known to a skilled artisan. Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the teachings of Kaas to include the source of the item, from an item manufacturer or paper company.

3. Claims 2-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaas as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Quigg (US 2002/0004732).

Regarding claim 2, the teaching of Kaas is indicated above. Quigg discloses paper is wrapped in a ream wrapper which has an identification of said organization on said wrapper [...ream wraps are emblazoned with the name of the paper manufacturer; see pars. 0018].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the teaching of Kaas about the method of selling paper product for fund raising to include the paper is wrapped in a ream wrapper with the name of the paper manufacturer as taught by Quigg in order to provide a better promotion for products and services.

Regarding claim 3, the teaching of Kaas is indicated above. Quigg discloses wherein said paper is sold in quantities which are chosen by the buyer [...buying a certain quantity of paper; par. 0018].

Regarding claim 4, the teaching of Kaas is indicated above. Quigg discloses wherein said paper is packaged in reams of 50 to 1,000 sheets [...each ream contains 500 sheets of paper; par. 0017].

Regarding claim 5, Kaas discloses wherein said paper is sold by door to door, at stands [par. 0002; 0003].

Regarding claim 6, the teaching of Kaas is indicated above. Quigg discloses wherein said paper has a design, logo or other identification means placed on it [par. 0018 and figure 5].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the teaching of Kaas about the method of selling paper product for fund raising to include the paper has a logo or organization name as taught by Quigg in order to provide a better promotion for products and services and to identify the organization.

Regarding claim 7, Kaas discloses wherein said paper has information placed on it which is requested by said individual before purchase [...pick out desired items (including paper product) and fill in order sheet; pars. 0003; pars. 0030; and figure 3 (step 33)].

Regarding claim 8, Kaas discloses wherein said paper has a holiday motif printed on it [...catalog with seasonal decorations; par. 0030].

Regarding claim 9, the teaching of Kaas is indicated above. Quigg discloses wherein said buyer can choose different borders (sizes) for said paper [par. 0017].

Regarding claim 10, the teaching of Kaas is indicated above. Quigg discloses wherein said paper can be of different size, shape and color [par. 0017]. Furthermore, it is obvious that selling the paper copy is including the selection of color of the paper.

Regarding claim 11, the teaching of Kaas is indicated above. Quigg discloses wherein said paper is selected from the group consisting of copier paper, computer paper, photo paper, and loose leaf paper [....paper for computer printing and typing; par. 0017].

Regarding claim 12, Kaas discloses wherein said buyer can also order other supplies, such as pens, pencils, and ink jet cartridges; [par. 0008].

Regarding claim 13, Kaas discloses wherein said organization can raise money at all times of the year based on sales of said paper products [par. 0001].

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
5. The US The Patent Application Publication to Parker et al. disclose a system and method for providing convenient manufacture and delivery of customized greeting cards through Internet;

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thuy-Vi Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-270-

1614. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 8:30 A.M to 6:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on 571-272-6812. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Examiner, Art Unit 3629

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